



The TNA NEWS



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TNA NEWS

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PRESIDENT'S

MESSAGE



In visiting clubs and talking with collectors over the country, there seems to be a let down in the general numismatic feeling of most of them. Perhaps this comes about from the summer heat or from so many people away on vacation. I can't seem to put my fingers on the cause, but it is there.

I wonder how many of us have ever tried another angle of our hobby when we get tired of a portion of it. There are so many different ways of being a numismatist, besides just filling in blank spaces in our books.

Why not try exhibiting, for example. I am sure that all who saw the many wonderful exhibits at A.N.A. in Houston must have been inspired. I have talked with many exhibitors and most all of them say they derive more pleasure from exhibiting than they did from collecting. Why not take another look at your coins and see if you can't come up with something equal to or better than those beauties that were exhibited in Houston.

Another phase is the educational angle — this too can be in a number of ways. Many numismatists derive much pleasure from their collections by talking about and showing them before clubs and other organizations. This is a fine way to proudly show off your coins and to give a little numismatic history, which you will learn more about as you study the coins.

Others are making slides of their coins and currency, along with a printed commentary. In this manner you can show the slides yourself and give the commentary; or, the slides and notes may be loaned to clubs or organizations with some member reading the information.

Other people write articles on numismatics or entire books. There are so many ways of enjoying our collections besides just buying. Why not let's forget about whether the prices are too high or too low to buy or sell. Let's just get more familiar with the material we have. Let's enjoy what we have and help others to enjoy them too. We may as well face it — we will never be able to own all of them!



COB MONEY

The crude hammered silver coins of early Spanish-America are referred to as "cob money." The coins were first minted in the 1500's undated. They are seldom found in circular shapes, always irregular in form.

NEXT MONTH — Australian coinage and a timely article on the new decimal system to be released in early 1966 — conclusion of "Coinage of Spain" by P. K. Anderson and much more . . .



It's Galveston bound in March — 1966!

The Texas Numismatic Association's eighth convention will be held on March 25, 26 and 28 in Galveston, Texas in the Moody Convention Center with headquarters next door at the famous Galvez Hotel on the Gulf of Mexico.

E. E. "Sarge" White of LaMarque will be general chairman for the Spring Convention. Mr. White, veteran show chairman, has proven his ability many times in promoting and carrying out duties connected with

conventions and conventions held in the Galveston area.

The Treasure Island Coin Club is host club and has extended an invitation to local coin clubs to join in making next year's convention one of the best state meetings ever held.

Committees are being appointed and additional information will be available concerning bourse applications, exhibit forms, etc., in the next issue of the TNA News.

Mark the dates on your calendar — March 25, 26 and 27, 1966 — and begin your plans to embark on the good ship — GALVESTON!

THE COINAGE OF SPAIN

part 1

By P. K. Anderson,
Frederick, Okla.

This article appeared in the January, 1953 issue of "The Numismatist" and is being reprinted in the TNA News by special permission of the Author and Editor. Mr. Anderson, widely recognized in national and inter-national numismatic circles, is immediate past president of the American Numismatic Association.

The early history of Spain is lost in antiquity but that it was inhabited by members of the Cromagnon race is known by archaeological findings. The principal remains of the Cromagnon race are the prehistoric paintings in the cave of Altamira near Santander, in northern Spain. These paintings were discovered by Marcelino de Sautuola, a lawyer, in 1879. Until very recently the Altamira caves were the largest known gallery of Cromagnon art but discovery of Lascaux cave in southern France has now relegated Altamira and its neighboring caves of Castillo and La Vache to second place. The Cromagnons are considered generally as Paleolithic men for their implements were of rough stone.

Neolithic man was in turn followed by men of the ages of metals (copper, bronze and iron). The age of iron coincided with the entry into Spain of peoples who come within the sphere of recorded history. These were the Iberians. Authorities are divided as to the origin of the Iberians but the majority claim that they were offshoots of the ancient Chaldeans and Assyrians and that they migrated to Spain via Africa. The origin of the Celts who were the next invaders of Spain is more certain. They were of an Indo-European race, and in the 6th century B. C. they entered Spain by way of the Pyrenees, coming from what is now the modern Balkan States. The Celts and the Iberians intermingled, forming the Celt-Iberian race.

Early settlements were made in Spain by the Phoenicians who established trading posts near present day Gibraltar. These posts were extended by the great phoenician colony of Carthage who extended their trading as far north as Carthago Nova, now Cartagena, and to Saguntum, Murviedro in the middle ages, at present Sagunto. They also established them-

solve in the Balearic Islands. The maritime Greeks who had established a colony at Marsalla, in Southern France, pushed south and built trading posts at Emporia, now Ampurias, and at Rhodu, now Rosas.

The honor for the earliest coinage in Spain is in doubt but it is either the Carthaginians at Gades and Saguntum or the Greeks at Emporia and Rhoda who should get the credit. This was soon followed by the coinage of the Celt Iberians in Northeast Spain, the Turdetans in southeast Spain and the Lusitanians in what is now modern Portugal. Galicia had no coinage until much later during the period of the Visigothic rule. Coinage was very prolific during this latter period as Aloiss Hess, in his book on the coinage of Ancient Spain, shows 68 communities which struck coins bearing the Celt Iberian language. The denarius of Osca is the most common coin of the entire series and the aes of Samala is one of the rarest. Of the coinage of Hispania Ulterior there were nine cities which used either Turdetan or Phoenician alphabets. Lusitanians struck no coins until the Roman conquest.

Next come a few bilingual coins and then the huge coinage struck in Spain by the Romans. During the Roman period there were 180 distinct places of coinage. The coinage of ancient Spain was prolific and there are literally thousands of different coins not counting varieties. These coins are very common and are reasonably cheap. Condition, however, is another story as even a coin which has seen no circulation leaves much to be desired and collectors of this series must content themselves with less than perfection. The Roman series of ancient Spain ends with the death of Caligula in 41 A.D. There are, however, coins of the later emperors, Galbo, Vitellius, Vespasian and

Hadrian which refer to Spain and which may be included in a collection of Spanish coins.

The Roman influence in Spain did not end, even politically, in the year 109 A.D. which marked the first successful invasion of the Germanic hordes but continued for some time thereafter. Numismatically, however, Spain was sterile until the Visigothic invasion. In the year 409 A.D. the Vandals, Suevians and Alans entered Spain and the Roman downfall in Spain began. These Germanic people settled in Galicia and Lusitania but in 420 A.D. the Vandals moved to Baetica in southern Spain and in 429 A.D. they migrated again, going to northern Africa. In 414 A.D. the Visigoths, under their king Ataulf, crossed the Pyrenees and captured Barcelona, which they ruled under the Roman emperor.

The first of the Visigothic kings to make a Spanish city the capital of the kingdom was Athanagild (554-567) who fixed his residence at Toledo. The next king, Lantia I, returned to France, leaving his brother Leovigild as ruler in Spain. On the death of the former, Leovigild became sole ruler and the capital returned to Toledo to remain thereafter in Spain. In 585 Leovigild defeated Adeca, King of the Suevians, and all of Spain came under Visigothic rule. The end of the Visigothic domination of Spain came with the defeat and death of Roderic at the battle of Segoyuela in 711 A.D. Numismatically the Visigothic period was not too fertile. There are a few small gold coins struck by the Suevians but these are very rare and the majority of them are in museums. They are really beyond the means of the average collector.

The Visigoths struck only one denomination, a gold triens, but they were struck for every monarch (16 of them) and at 61 different mints.

None of the kings struck at all of the mints. Reccared, who was the most prolific, used only 28 mints. This is a very dangerous series for the amateur, as Becker "The Counterfeiter" worked in this series extensively. Carl Wilhelm Becker was born in 1772 in Spira, Germany. He was librarian and curator for Prince Carl Friedrich Ludwig Moritz von Isenburg. He counterfeited, aside from Visigothic coins, Greek, Roman and mediæval coins. He died in 1830. My advice to collectors is to buy Visigothic coins through reputable dealers or recognized authorities. One thing to remember is that the Visigoths struck gold only.

King Wittiza (701-710) attempted to obtain the throne for his son Achila but Roderic, the candidate of nobility, was successful and was crowned king in 710. Achila sought the aid of the Moslems in Africa and the Berber chief Tarik landed at Gibraltar. Roderic was routed and killed in 711 at the battle of Segovuela. By 718 the Moslems had overrun all of Spain but two small places in the Pyrenees mountains. In 755 A.D. Abd-er-Rahman I, who was the last surviving member of the Umayyad Dynasty, escaped from Damascus and took refuge in Spain where he established the Califate of Cordova. With the death of Hesham III (1031 A.D.) the Umayyad Dynasty is considered as having terminated. The Moslem Kingdom was broken up into taifas and there were as many Emirates as there were walled cities and strongholds. In 1806 a tribe of Moslems, calling themselves Almoravides (religious men) invaded Spain and proceeded to subdue the independent Emirs. The rule of the Almoravides lasted for only a short time as in 1146 a tribe of Moors called Almohades or imitarians took over Spain. In the meantime Kings of Castile, Leon, Aragon and Navarre

waged spasmodic wars against the Moslems until on January 2, 1942, Boabdil, the last ruler of Granada, capitulated.

The next series, which will be called the era of the Christian Kings, in reality overlaps the Moslem series. The Christian Kings are so-called, not on account of their piety, but to distinguish them from the Moslems who ruled in Spain during the same period. The coinage of the Christian Kings was so prolific that several books on the subject only scratch the surface. Therefore, for the purposes of this article the series will be much condensed with the hopes that several more articles may be developed.

When the Moslems of Africa overran Spain after the death of Roderic, the Visigoth, there remained two focal points unsubjugated. These areas surrounded Pamplona in the Pyrenees and Oviedo near the Bay of Biscay. The rulers of these two strongholds gradually expanded their holdings. Charlemagne also pushed down from the North and took over the County of Barcelona. Pamplona eventually developed into the Kingdom of Navarre while Oviedo became the Kingdom of Leon. Mediæval Spain began shaping up with the death of Sancho III of Navarre who died in 1035. Sancho III divided his kingdom into three parts; his eldest son Garcia inheriting Navarre; the second son Fernando receiving Castile, and to this illegitimate son Ramiro, he gave the Kingdom of Aragon. Leon had developed in the meantime and we have the four principal kingdoms of Spain. At the same period there existed in northeast Spain, Ronssillon, and the Countries of Barcelona and Urgel, each with its separate ruler. These various kingdoms appeared and disappeared, were separated and rejoined by marriages

deaths and conquests.

Fernando I, the first King of Castile, was married to Sancha, who was heir to the throne of Leon, so two years after inheriting Castile he became King of Leon by virtue of this marriage. Leon and Castile were united from 1037 until 1157 when Alfonso VII divided his realm at his death. They were separate kingdoms for 73 years when they were again joined and from that date on Leon ceased to be an independent kingdom.

Barcelona had become independent in 874 and was ruled by a Count. It was not a kingdom but was a County which was the fief of a Count. Ramon Berenguer IV (1131-1162) married Petronilla, daughter of Ramiro II of Aragon and his son by this marriage, Alfonso II of Aragon, united Aragon and Catalonia under a single rule.

Urgel and Roussillon, being practically without an independent coinage, will be omitted. Urgel had a few coins during the period of Ferdinand and Isabella which are not uncommon.

Pamplona had expanded and under Imigo Jimenez who died in 852, became the Kingdom of Navarre. On the death of Sancho IV Garcés the throne of Navarre was inherited by Sancho V Ramirez who was King of Aragon. The two kingdoms were united from 1076 until 1134. On the death of Alfonso I of Aragon the kingdoms were again separated, Garcia IV Ramirez being elected King of Navarre. Exactly 100 years later the throne of Navarre passed by marriage to the French. It remained under French control until 1420 when it reverted again to Aragon. After a short interval of 51 years it returned to France and in 1512 the issue was finally settled when Ferdinand II of Aragon captured Spanish Navarre. The separation was perma-

nent and the boundary between France and Spain made at that time exists today.

As stated previously in this article, Aragon came into existence with the death of Sancho III of Navarre. As time went on Aragon became, along with Castile, the predominating power and gradually absorbed the surrounding territories. Barcelona became a part of Aragon in 1162, Roussillon in 1172 and Urgel was absorbed in 1336. Jaime I "the Conqueror" of Aragon (1213-1276) began the conquest of the Balearic Islands by occupying Majorica in 1229. In 1232 Minorca was subjected and the conquest was completed by the fall of Ibiza in 1235. His greatest prize, however, was the Kingdom of Valencia. Pedro III of Aragon (1276-1285) married Constance the daughter of King Manfred of Sicily and when Manfred was assassinated he put forth his claim to the throne alleging the claims of his wife, Constance. By the end of the year 1282 Sicily was controlled by Aragon. Sardinia became a dependency of Aragon in 1324 when it was conquered by the armies of Jaime II (1291-1327). Juana II of Naples adopted Alfonso V of Aragon and proclaimed him her heir. She died in 1435 and the throne of Naples was combined with that of Sicily under the name of the "Two Sicilies."

This, then, is the complicated pretentious era of the Christian Kings. It has been difficult to condense enough for a short article such as this and still make sense. I hope, in the near future, to develop at least two more articles covering this period.

The coinage of the Christian Kings was vast and coins were struck for Leon, Castile, Navarre, Aragon, Roussillon, Urgel, Barcelona, Valencia, Majorica, Sardinia, Sicily and Naples. During this period there were numerous Pretenders, nearly all of

whom struck coins

Ferdinand and Isabella, who were the sponsors of Christopher Columbus in his discovery of the Western Hemisphere, had one child who survived them: Juana or Johanna "la loca." Johanna was married to Philip "The Handsome" of the Austrian Hapsburgs. Philip died in 1506 and in 1516 Johanna inherited the throne of Spain. However, Johanna was not competent to reign so her son Charles was named regent and ruled in her name. It was at this period that Spain had her greatest expansion. The New World was conquered and for over 300 years the source of Spain's wealth. Charles had inherited through his father the Low Countries, Burgundy and Luxembourg. Johanna was Queen of Castile, Aragon and Navarre, the Castilian dominions in Africa and America, the Roussillon, Sardinia, Naples and Sicily. Charles was also heir to the throne of Austria. He was elected Holy Roman Emperor in 1519 but the throne of Austria went to his brother Ferdinand. Charles was Charles I of Spain but as Holy Roman Emperor he was Charles V. Charles I abdicated the throne of Spain in 1556.

The coinage of Charles and Johanna in Spain is scarce. Coins were struck for these rulers at the two great mints of Segovia and Valencia but were struck in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella and can only be identified by assayers' initials. The only easily acquired coins of this reign are those struck in Mexico and the copper 4 maravedis attributed to San Domingo. The San Domingo coinage is, however, a controversial subject and I'll probably be in trouble with my fellow collectors when I say that they were not struck in San Domingo. They were struck for San Domingo, I'll admit but I believe they were struck somewhere in Spain (probably Seville) and ship-

ped to San Domingo for circulation. The coinage of Charles alone in Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire is much more common, especially for Milan, the two Sicilies and the city of Besencon. There was a small coinage (mostly gold) for Aragon, Valencia, Barcelona, Majorca, Roussillon, Sardinia and the Low Countries.

Philip II (1556-1598) was a cold and bigoted man. He was the only son of Charles I and was 29 years of age when he mounted the Spanish throne. He was married four times, his second wife being Mary I of England. The reign of Philip II was notable mainly for the expansion of Spanish territory in the Western Hemisphere and for the persecution of the Protestants. Another important event was the annexation of the Kingdom of Portugal in 1581. Philip II died in 1598.

The coinage of Philip II was large, especially in the New World. The mint at Mexico City continued striking coins and new mints were opened at Potosi (1572) and at Lima (1598?) both in the Vice-royalty of Peru. Mints were in operation in Segovia, Toledo, Granada, Seville and Valladolid in Spain. Also for the Low Countries, Sardinia, Sicily, Naples and Milan. There are coins for England and Ireland struck with Mary and coins as King of Portugal.

Philip III (1598-1621) was the fourth son of Philip II and was born in Madrid on April 14, 1578. Philip III carried on the policies of his father and grandfather but without the success that had awarded their efforts. The reign is considered as the beginning of the "century of decline" for Spain.

The coinage of Philip III was not as large as that of his father, perhaps because the reign was shorter. Silver was struck in Mexico City, Potosi and Lima. The mints of Spain were Segovia, Madrid, Seville

Burgos, Cuenca, Pamplona, Valencia, Zaragoza and Barcelona and there was an emergency coinage in copper struck at Toledo for Oran in North Africa. There were also coins from Mallorca, Ibiza, Granollers, Solsona, Roussillon and Aichi which carry no mint marks but were probably struck in the territory in which they circulated. There was also a coinage for Sicily, Naples, Milan, Sardinia and the Low Countries.

Philip IV (1621-1665) was the third son of Philip III and was only 16 years of age when he inherited the throne of Spain. His reign was one of disaster for Spanish greatness. An uprising in the Low Lands resulted in the loss of the Protestant Netherlands in 1648. By the treaty of 1659 Spain gave up Roussillon and her former Burgundian possessions. Spain also surrendered Sardinia and a large part of the Catholic Netherlands. An uprising began in Portugal in 1640 which culminated in the loss of Portugal in 1668 during the reign of Charles II. The English also took over many of Spain's possessions in the West Indies.

Until very recently it was thought that the first gold coins of the Western Hemisphere were struck under

Charles II. However, in 1936, a hoard of gold coins (known as the El Mesmo hoard) was discovered at Honda on the Magdalena river in Colombia. These coins are dated 1635 and have the mint mark N B for Santa Fe de Bogota. The writer was in Colombia when this hoard was found and acquired one of them. Coins were also struck at Mexico City, Potosi and Lima. In Spain the mints of Segovia, Madrid, Seville, Pamplona, Valencia, Barcelona, Zaragoza, Toledo, La Coruna, Cuenca, Granada and Burgos operated intermittently. Coins were also struck for Mallorca and Ibiza. Other dominions were represented by coins for Sicily, Naples, Sardinia and Low Countries. I have a 2 escudos (1635) of Bogota, a 50 reales (1638) which is the largest Spanish coin and a 16 maravedises (1664) of the La Coruna mint.

The Catalan revolt which had the most prominence unanimously deserves separate treatment. Catalonia had long been a nation so far as a separate language and institutions go and had objected for centuries to the absolutism of the kings, alleging that their charter rights were thus contravened. The danger of a French invasion resulted in the sending of troops to Catalonia where by law the Catalonians were required to furnish troops with a room, a bed, a table, fire, salt, vinegar and service. Lack of funds was such, however, that more than this was exacted. In 1664, the Catalans formed a republic and made an alliance with France. The republic was short-lived and in 1664 the monarchical form of government returned with the recognition of the king of France as ruler. This state of affairs lasted until 1695 when Catalonia returned to the Spanish fold.

During the period of the republic (1640-1641) each municipality had its own coinage. Coins of the follow-



The largest Spanish silver coin ever minted is three inches in diameter and was valued at 50 reales. They were issued in the 17th century from the Segovia mint. They were also called Cincuenta and Cinquantina. The example shown above is dated 1626.

ing municipalities are known: Argemona, Balaguer, Banyolas, Barcelona, Bellpuig, Berga, Besalu, La Bisbal, Caldes, Cervera, Figueras, Gerona, Granollers, Igualada, Manresa, Martorell, Olot, Puigcerdà, Solsona, Tagament, Tarrasa, Tàrraga, Viel and Villa Franca del Panades. All of the coins of the above are always in wretched condition and I doubt if any of them are known in respectable shape. They are all rare. After the return of the monarchy, copper ardite and seisinós were struck in the names of Louis XIII and Louis XIV. They are common. A series of rare patterns were struck in 1642 by Louis XIII of Catalonia.

Another occurrence during this reign that had numismatic repercussions and deserves special mention is the economic situation. On August 7, 1628, a decree was issued reducing copper coinage to half its former value. On March 12, 1636, a decree was issued calling in all money counterstamped under the above decree and ordered them recounterstamped, making those of a value of 4 maravedises, originally, worth 12 maravedises, and those having an original value of 2 maravedises being raised to 6 maravedises. This to be done with two stamps. On one side to be stamped the year with a crown above it. On the other side the new value in Roman numerals together with the mark of the mint doing the counterstamping. On October 27, 1641, another decree was published ordering the new coinage of the Segovia mint of the value of two and four maravedises to be recalled and stamped at three times its original value. Those two maravedises being increased to 6 and those of 4 maravedises to 12. On August 31, 1642, the value was reduced to one-sixth so that pieces counterstamped 12 were valued at 2 maravedises.

Again on March 12, 1643, a new decree rescinded the one of August 31, 1642, returning the coins to their value of 12 and 6 maravedises. On November 11, 1651, a decree was published ordering that "all of the base-metal money shall return to the value which it had before the reduction of September 15, 1642." (I cannot find any other mention of September 15, 1642)" except the ancient money struck before 1597).

Between the above decree and October 29, 1660, at least eight more decrees were published pertaining to this subject. It can be seen easily just what would happen to a copper coin under the foregoing circumstances. These examples of "numismatic tattooing" were counterstamped so many times that nothing was visible of the original coin and even the counterstamps were counterstamped. I have seen a coin with as many as 12 identifiable counterstamps and I have some in my collection with from 6 to 8 stamps which can be identified. This is much condensed and really deserves a paper of considerable length on this topic. I'll see what can be done about it. . . .TO BE CONTINUED . . .

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COINAGE OBSOLETE

An Italian Somaliland rupia was equal to 100 bese. The African colony's coinage is now obsolete.

-----o-----

ARDITE - NOTHING

Ardite means "practically nothing" and is referred to a small copper coin of Barcelona, Spain first struck by Philip III 1598-1621. It derives its name from the letters A and R which are found at each side of the bust. These letters stand for "Aragoiae Rex."

GRESHAM'S LAW AND NUMISMATICS . . .

By Gary Beals (El Numiscadero)
Reprinted From INTERCOIN

Anyone for economics? To most individuals the study of economics is interesting to collectors because of its relation to numismatics.

Gresham's Law, described in simplest terms, states that it is natural for bad money to force good money out of circulation. This law is proved almost invariably during a national emergency or other times of economic stress. If both paper money and coins are used during such times, people will "bury" the more valuable coins and use the paper. A domestic example is the Hard Times era which produced the Civil War tokens and paper money of the 1860's. In Mexico people buried silver and gold coins and used the soon-to-be worthless paper money of the Social Reform Revolution of 1912 to 1915.

The same situations develop on a large scale in the Middle East and various other parts of the globe. The results are inevitable if a prolonged choice is allowed to exist between two unequal monetary units.

Gresham's Law is usually evidenced where an inequity in values is allowed to continue between silver and gold coin under a bi-monetary government. If, for example, silver should become so common that the ratio of its value to that of gold is greatly changed, gold coins will be hoarded by various citizens while the lesser-valued silver continues to circulate. When a nation debases silver content of a new coin issue people use the newer coin and "rat-hole" the older issue having the higher silver content.

Mexico comes to mind as an example of this principle which is currently beginning to affect collectors

seriously. In 1900 their peso was .900 fine silver, as was and is, our own silver dollar. But in 1918, the coin went to .800, in 1920 it dropped to .720 and in 1917 it was .500, in 1950 it fell to .300, and today the peso is only .100 fine silver. With each drop, the old coin disappear into sacks, socks, sugar bowls and - worst of all - the melting caldrons.

The problem was first formally stated and established by Sir Thomas Gresham master of the mint under Queen Elizabeth I, but it has been in existence since the beginning of accepted monetary systems. Aristophanes, writing not long before 405 B.C. presaged Gresham's Law when he stated, in reference to the issue of emergency money in Athens, "In our republic, bad citizens are preferred to good, just as bad money circulates while good money disappears." In general it seemed that at no point had the problem been grasped and acted upon by the Greeks.

In Rome, only the faintest understanding of the axiom was demonstrated. Later, they realized that the disappearance of precious metals within the empire was often due to their bimetallic system. They learned that a system incorporating both gold and silver coin is at best extremely difficult to use without the scarcer metal's disappearing either by hoarding, melting or export.

A little thought and research will reveal the truth of Gresham's Law as demonstrated throughout the world. It is as difficult to revoke as the Law of gravity.

Armed with this dangerously little

(Continued on Page 17)

A SILVER DOLLAR WITHOUT SILVER?

A Silver Dollar Without Silver?

We may come to it — but it can't beat the funny money we've had in our history.

By the time you read this, the U.S. Treasury may have decided what we ought to do about the silver in our silver coins.

You've probably felt the silver pinch yourself, one way or another — as with the supermarket checker who grabs dimes and quarters out of your open palm when you're considering breaking a dollar bill for change.

What with vending machines and sales taxes and collectors and hoarders, we've become a coin-happy and coin-short nation. Our minds can't keep up with the demand for pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, half-dollars. As for silver dollars — when have you seen one lately?

The worst pinch is in silver. Demand for that metal keeps growing — not only for coins, but for silver-ware, jewelry, missile parts, and — believe it or not — camera film. Unless the silver content of our coins is reduced, the Treasury may run out of the stuff in three years.

Incidentally, our "silver" coins are only 90 per cent silver, the rest is copper. Nickels are 75 per cent nickel; 25 per cent copper. But our

"pennies" — known familiarly to one other generation as "coppers" — contain an alloy of tin and zinc.

So none of our coins quite live up to their names, even now. And there's at least a possibility that silver will be eliminated entirely from some of our silver coins. But the chances are we'll still call them silver — the way we speak of a "lead" pencil which doesn't contain any lead. (It's graphite.)

Even that happy phrase, "Phoney as a three-dollar bill," is misleading, as you'll see if you dip into the history of American currency.

In the midst of all this talk about the silver shortage, The New York Times reported last March that a \$3 bill had turned up at Fort Totten in Queens, New York City. It was found in a rusted telephone box (telephony as a \$3 bill?) with other paper issued by the Republic of Texas between 1836 and 1845.

If you think that the erstwhile Republic of Texas had a corner on the funny money market, you're wrong. Next time you're in New York, pay a visit to the Chase Manhattan Bank's Money Museum in Rockefeller Center.

Chase Manhattan has a collection of more than 75,000 money items from ancient to modern times. A visitor to its museum can pick up a booklet, "The Story of Money," with pictures of some pretty far out currencies.

Here the \$3 bill crops up again — not from Texas this time, but from

(Continued on Page 25)



For its dime, Lafayette did without silver.

Gallery Of Coins — Part 9

THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES AND ITS COINAGE — CONCLUSION — BY THE EDITOR

The internal affairs of the Two Sicilies after 1815 are more the province of the political historian than the numismatist. It will be sufficient to say that when Ferdinand I died in 1825 he was succeeded by his son Francis I who reigned until 1830. The somewhat controversial Ferdinand II followed in 1830, dying in 1859.

The young Francis II who then succeeded to the throne was unable to trim the sails of the ship of state to the new winds blowing in Italy. In the summer of 1860 Garibaldi's inspired leadership overcame the half-hearted Bourbon defenses in Sicily. Crossing to the mainland at Messina he advanced on Naples. The king retired from his Capital in the autumn of 1860 to the fortress of Gaeta with the remnants of his loyal Army, where he was besieged by Victor Emmanuel II. After an heroic defense of the citadel King Francis was forced to capitulate on February 13, 1861 and go into exile. But by that time his Kingdom had been incorporated into United Italy.

The coinage of Naples and Sicily during the period under discussion appears to involve a number of complications. Actually the difficulty is largely due to the unfamiliarity of the names of the coins. During the 18th century in Naples the unit of account was the ducato, divided into 10 carlini; the carlino was divided into 10 grani and the grano into 12 cavalli. In Sicily the unit of account was the oncia divided into 30 tari; the tari was divided into 20 grani and the grano into six piccoli. In the

interests of eliminating confusion, Charles III in 1735, and again in 1745 decreed that the Neapolitan carlino should be equal in weight and value to the Sicilian tari. In the actual coinage this meant that Neapolitan Ducati were valued at one third of a Sicilian Oncia.

The coinage naturally reflected these two varieties of money of account just as our own is based on the dollar, its divisions and multiples. There were adjustments in the weights and denominations of the coinage from time to time during the 18th and 19th centuries. It will not be possible to describe these in detail here without becoming involved in too many tables, weights and legal definitions. The reader who wishes to find an admirable summary of all these changes is referred to D'Inceuti's excellent work, "Le Monete Borboniche delle Due Sicilie 1799-1860," published in 1960 by the Societa Numismatica Italiana. Nevertheless a brief reference can be made to the general types and values of the coins.

Prior to the great reform of the coinage in 1818, the Neapolitan gold coins were the Oncia, Doppia and Zecchino valued at 6, 1 and 2 Ducati respectively. The largest silver coins in circulation were a variety of Pastas of 120 grani although the old Pasta of 132 grani was called a Ducatore. These pieces were valued at about 3 carlini more than the ducat unit of account. Those issued after 1781 were worth exactly a ducat. The smaller silver pieces were

half Piastras, and still smaller pieces were expressed in grani. The copper coins were generally called Tornesi, a Tornese being worth 6 cavalli, the smallest fraction of the ducat. The Tornese, looking in the other direction was a coinage unit worth $\frac{1}{2}$ grano.

During the same era the Sicilian gold coins were the double oncia and oncia valued at 6 and 3 ducats. The large silver coins were the oncia of 30 tari, and the sendo or Sicilian piastra of 12 tari. There were also half, third and quarter sendi, 30 grano tari and half tari pieces. The copper coins were 2 grani, 1 grano and 3 piccoli pieces. The fineness of the Neapolitan and Sicilian gold and silver coins varied at different times between 833.1/3 and 916 2/3. In 1813 during King Joachim's short reign the French system was introduced, with the lire being equivalent to the French franc and the coins issued in the same denominations as in France. The collector will find that the size of the large silver coins varies somewhat during the history of the Bourbon Kingdom. These differences largely reflect changes in the standards particularly toward the end of the 18th century.

In 1818 the entire monetary system was drastically overhauled with the most obvious difference between the coins of Naples and Sicily being eliminated. The unit of account remained the ducat but it was divided into 100 grani (bariocchi in Sicily) and each grano was divided into 10 parts called cavalli in Naples (piccoli in Sicily.) The gold coins were the Decupla, Quintupla and Onietta, worth 30, 15 and 3 ducati respectively. The silver coins were the Piastra, $\frac{1}{2}$ Piastra, 20 and 10 grana pieces. The copper was struck in denominations 10, 5, 2, and 1 Tornese. In 1826 a Doppia, 6 Ducat piece was added to the gold series.

In order to give the collector a rough idea of the size of the coins, I have prepared a list of the principal pieces with their values expressed in United States gold dollars, since the reader will be familiar with the old American gold coins. The sizes of the silver pieces can, of course, be directly related to our present silver currency. These figures were compiled with the help of "A Manual of Gold and Silver Coins of All Nations" by Eckfeldt and Dubois published by the Assay Office of the U.S. mint in 1842. It should be noted that the differences in the actual dollar values of gold and silver at that time frequently resulted in a gold coin worth more or less than its nominal silver fraction.

18th Century Naples

GOLD

Oncia	6 Ducats	\$5.19
Doppio	1 Ducats	\$3.46
Zecchino	2 Ducats	\$1.73

SILVER

Old Piastra Prior to 1784	\$1.00
Piastra of 120 Grani	\$0.915
Ducato	\$0.789

18th Century Sicily

GOLD

Double Oncia	6 Ducats	\$5.03
Oncia	3 Ducats	\$2.516

SILVER

Oncia of 30 Tari	\$2.36
Sendo	\$0.937

19th Century Kingdom of the Sicilies

GOLD

Decupla	30 Ducats	\$24.53
Quintupla	15 Ducats	\$12.27
Doppia	6 Ducats	\$ 4.90
Onietta	3 Ducats	\$ 2.45

SILVER

Piastra	\$0.95
$\frac{1}{2}$ Piastra	\$0.475
20 Grana	\$0.15
10 Grana	\$0.075

The reader of the foregoing remarks should quickly realize that 1

(Continued on Page 21)

PORTUGAL'S COAT OF ARMS

By Ken Hedges, San Diego,
Calif., From INTERCOIN

On the western coast of Europe's Iberian Peninsula lies Portugal. This small country once was the center of world navigation and exploration and even now the total area of Portugal's overseas possessions is much greater than that of Portugal herself. The Portuguese were among the first to venture into the uncharted Atlantic.

Over 500 years ago Prince Henry, the Navigator, established his school of navigation in Sagres and his navigators discovered the Madeira Islands, the Azores, Cape Verde, and Cape Blanco, and explored parts of Senegal and Gambia. Though he seldom sailed, Prince Henry made Portugal one of the most influential nations involved in early explorations.

Portugal was a kingdom until 1910, in which year a revolution brought about the formation of the present republic. The change from kingdom to republic accounts for one change in the coat of arms.

The Portuguese coat of arms consists of a shield gules charged with seven golden castles around a smaller shield argent. The seven castles around the perimeter of the escutcheon were placed there in 1252 by Alfonso II upon his marriage to a princess of Castile; the golden castle also is found on the arms of Spain.



The 1899-1900 Reis of Portugal shows the arms crowned and mantled with ermine.

The smaller shield argent is charged with five even smaller shields azure, arranged in the shape of a cross. The five blue shields commemorate the victory of Alfonso Henriquez over the five Moorish princes in 1139 at the battle of Ourique. This same event is commemorated on the 40-escudo coin issued in 1928. On each of the five shields are five roundels argent, signifying the wounds of Christ during his last days on earth. On coins of the kingdom the arms are crowned and mantled with ermine, as seen on the 1000 reis of 1899.

After the formation of the Republic in 1910, the royal crown and mantle of ermine were removed from the arms and replaced by an armillary sphere which acts as supporter for the escutcheon; no change was made in the basic design of the coat of arms. The armillary sphere represents the principal circles of the celestial sphere, and also appears as the supporter on the arms of all Portuguese possessions.

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GRESHAM'S LAW —

(Continued from Page 13)

knowledge from the vast science (or is it art?) of economics, you must be cautious in putting it to use. What often appears to be a demonstration of Gresham's Law may turn out to be a lack of monetary balance due to varying metal values from country to country, or a depression in one nation causing its coins to lose value in relation to the more stable economy of another.

This manseadeto's viewpoint is that the things people do because of their coins and currency are often as interesting as the designs, values, and histories of the money itself. It is all a part of the boundless world of numismatics.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALVES RECALL MEMORIES & MEMORIALS

By WELDON SURBER
San Angelo Standard-Times

ILLINOIS STATEHOOD—1818

The Illinois commemorative half-dollar, minted in 1918, was the first of many half-dollars to commemorate a state. While Congress authorized 100,000 to be coined, 58 more than that were struck.

Many thousands of these halves failed to sell for the issuing price of \$1. The unsold coins were stored in the bank vault at Springfield. During the bank crisis of the early 1930's those unsold commemoratives were put in circulation as regular half-dollars.

Illinois was admitted to the union in 1818, and this half-dollar commemorated the 100th anniversary of that event. Less than 300 years ago, the white man had never seen the Illinois prairies. The first white men to explore this part of the coun-



SURBER

try were Joliet and Marquette in 1673. They named the country after the Illini Indians.

Here also lived Black Hawk, chief of the Sauk and Fox Indians. He led the famous Black Hawk War of 1831-32. Black Hawk attacked many white villages, killing many, over the cession of Indian lands in Illinois. The transition from a happy hunting ground of the Indians to a busy industrial state was hard to understand or accept.

On the obverse of the commemorative, a bust of Lincoln without beard appears. Lincoln did not have a beard until 1859 or 1860. On the reverse is the coat of arms of the state of Illinois.

MEDAL HONORS LEIF ERICSON

In 1925 Congress authorized the striking of the silver Norse medal to commemorate the landing of the Norsemen on the coast of America in the year 1000 A.D. According to Norse sagas, Leif Ericson and his party reached the coast of America



CLEAN SHAVEN LINCOLN
... obverse



ILLINOIS COAT OF ARMS
... reverse

at a place Ericson called Vinland. He said it was a place of "well-grown corn" and wild grape vines.

History has not been able to locate exactly Ericson's Vinland, but some believe he landed on the Virginia coast. The Norsemen led by Ericson's brother, Eric the Red, established a colony in Greenland about the year 984. Greenland was the base of operations from which two trips were made to America.

A few years after Leif's return, it is said by the sagas, Thorfinn-Karlschul with three ships, 160 men and some women, tried to colonize Vinland. One ship deserted shortly after landing. Some persons were killed by Indians, and the rest after three years returned home. America then waited on its re-discovery by Columbus nearly 500 years later.

History does not record a people as self-sufficient, daring and adventurous as the Vikings. They were powerfully built and strong. History says "War was one of the delights of the Vikings." They were without fear, confident, intrepid, and known seas in search of adventure, conquest, and booty. Their boats were long, shallow and black with high carved bows.

Although the Vikings were the ter-

ror of Europe, they had contributed much to the world. They stimulated commerce by their travels. Their adventures and trading tendencies caused others to seek adventure on the sea and to search for other lands. The Vikings established the first government of Russia, and it continued for 700 years.

The United States Government presented a 16-foot statue of Leif Ericson to Iceland in memory of the first white man known to have visited North America.

On the obverse of the silver piece is a likeness of the Vikings' boats with the inscription "Authorized by Congress of the United States of America." Below the boat is the date "A.D. 1000" when Ericson landed in America. On the reverse is a likeness of Ericson in armor, wading ashore from his boat, shown in the background.

TREASURE SEEKERS SWARM FLORIDA

Excitement has been running high along the coast of Florida. Not since 1687, when Sir William Phips of Boston recovered more than \$8 million in treasure from the galleon sunk off Hispanola, has such treasure been salvaged. The Wall Street



VIKING BOAT
... obverse



ARMORED ERICSON
... reverse

Journal said just one group has salvaged more than \$1 million worth in the past few months.

In 1715, 11 Spanish galleons sailed from Havana Harbor with a cargo of gold doubloons, gold colicendos in eight, four, two and one denominations, silver pieces of eight, silver reals and other treasures of gold and silver and Chinese porcelain.

These ships were called the "Floto de la Plata" or silver vessels. The Plate Fleet carried the treasure from this rich new world to King Phillip V and a few wealthy merchants of Spain. Just off the coast of Florida they met a hurricane that dashed 10 of the 11 ships to pieces on the coral reefs. A thousand men perished.

The cargo was scattered over the ocean floor.

King Phillip sent men to recover the gold and silver. Though it lay under only 30 feet of water, they were unable to salvage most of it. For 250 years it lay covered.

Com World, the largest numismatic publication, tells how this treasure was found. Kip Wagner, a construction engineer of Sebastian, Fla., 18 years ago began finding occasional old coins washing onto a shallow cove near his home. Wagner consulted experts on old Spanish coins. Two of the men he contacted traced down an old map showing Cape Canaveral and the San Sebastian River. On the map was the notation, "Opposite this river perished the



OLD SPANISH COINS . . .
including one from 1715 wreck

Plate Fleet of 1715."

The three formed a company and after much research they located this treasure which is believed from only one of the ships, the *Hollandesa*, which was one of the ten destroyed in the storm.

Up to now nearly 4,000 gold coins and many thousands of silver coins have been recovered. Also they have uncovered several buried cannons from the ships, used to protect them against pirates.

Treasure seekers have been flocking to Florida trying to get permits to search the 8,500-mile coastline. Florida receives 25 per cent of all finds in its coastal waters. Florida's representative in this find is William Kidd, distant relative of Capt. Kidd, the pirate.

Another find a few miles away from the Plate is told by the *Wall Street Journal* Ken Gordy and his son. It has yielded an estimated \$50,000 in U.S. gold dating back to 1834. It is believed from a Confederate blockade runner that was sunk.

In the accompanying photo, made of coins that belong to a San Angelo collection, the silver coin at the bottom is one of the actual coins of the Plate Fleet. One of those washed up on the beach several years ago, it is a 1 real and has about 25 cents worth of silver.

The small gold coins are called "cob." 2 escudos are about \$8.50 worth of gold. They were called "cob" because the gold was molded like a cob, coins cut off the end and later stamped. The obverse has the Spanish cross, the reverse the King Phillip V coat of arms. All the small coins are dated before 1700.

The large gold coin is 8 escudos, minted in 1795. The obverse has the head of King Carol III. Great grandson of Phillip V.

ADLAI STEVENSON MEMORIAL STAMP

A memorial postage stamp honoring the late Adlai E. Stevenson is scheduled for release on Saturday, October 23 in Bloomington, Illinois according to a letter to President Johnson from Postmaster General John A. Gronowski and included in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* newly introduced by the General Services Administration.

The new stamp, of five-cent denomination, is being issued from Bloomington where Stevenson is buried. Gronowski said, "I feel this will be an appropriate date of issuance since it will coincide with the nationwide observance of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations on October 24."

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GALLERY OF —

(Continued from Page 16)

have only been able to introduce him to the bare bones of the political and mimismatic past of a fascinating period in the history of southern Italy. Naples is too often neglected by the visitor today because he has been taught that there is little of interest to be found in the South.

I believe that exactly the contrary is the case. The Neapolitan past and present are well worth the attention of any informed tourist. Like King Joachim Murat I must confess that I myself have fallen in love with Naples, still the Capital of a section of Italy with a charm all its own. I have, however, avoided King Joachim's last mistake. My nostalgia for the "Regno" has not led to my being shot.

THE NUMISMATIC CIRCLE

The R. O. Bork family of Harlingen vacationed in parts of Texas . . . Lee Singleton has moved from Raymondville to Weslaco to take a position with Wesley Manor retirement home . . . Milton Schrank, McAllen, retired young with full disability . . . the L. B. Snowdens, Harlingen, to Dallas for several days . . .

Marcia and Stan Rupert and little ones visited in Syracuse, N.Y. and Bridgeport, Conn. . . Darrell Hogan, McAllen, at coaching school in Dallas

Nancy Geiger, Abilene, enjoyed a few weeks of summer camp . . . John Judd, McAllen, back from a trip to Florida . . .

Harvey Bruns, Mission, and Holland Wallace, Weslaco, off to Guatemala for a few days . . . Ernest Marchant, Mercedes, attending the International Coin Fiesta in England . . . R. J. Hansen, Amarillo, back from a trip to the West Coast . . . Sarah Shidler Warden, Harlingen, vacationed in St. Louis and Denver . . .



New Coin Production Started In August

The first three of a group of contracts for material required for production of new dimes and quarters were signed July 28 and minting of the new type coinage was scheduled for early August according to a Treasury Department news release. The signing of procurement contracts for new dimes and quarters was authorized in the Coinage Act of 1965, and the new coins will be issued late this year and early in 1966.

The new dimes and quarters will have faces of the same copper-nickel alloy used in the current five-cent piece, bonded to a core of pure copper. They will be manufactured from strips of the three layers of metal, bonded together and rolled to the required thickness.

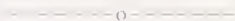
"We are announcing today (July 28) the signing of the first of several planned contracts with suppliers for the composite metal strip required for the new dimes and quarters," Mint Director Eva Adams said.

"Negotiations are underway with other potential suppliers of copper-nickel alloy and also for supply of

the silver-copper alloy strip required for the new half dollar. The Mint expects to get into production of the new 25-cent piece before the end of next week. This quick start was made possible by advance contingency planning by the Mint, and by advance preparations undertaken at their own risk by potential suppliers," Miss Adams said.

During the first year of production some 3½ billion pieces will be made and plans are to double that amount the second year, if needed. The issue will begin with the quarter followed by the dime and half dollar with both the Philadelphia and Denver Mints continuing to produce coinage on a 24-hour-a-day basis. The coins will not bear mint marks until the Secretary of the Treasury determines that supplies of the new coins are adequate.

One of the three initial contracts for the required material was entered into with a subsidiary of Texas Instrument Inc. of Dallas. Texas Metals and Controls, Inc., Attleboro, Mass.



STRUCK IN GEORGIA

Templeton Reid struck gold coins in Georgia in the 1830's.

REVIEWING...

By LOUIS GOODWIN, ODESSA, TEXAS
T.N.A. LIBRARY COMMITTEE MEMBER

Do you know ALL there is to know about your coins? If you DO, that is fine. But, if you DON'T, just how long has it been since you bought or BORROWED a book that would increase this knowledge?



Louis R. Goodwin

This is your opportunity to BORROW a T.N.A. library book to gain more numismatic knowledge.

Just send for a book (borrowing number in parenthesis) — pay the postage for each way — keep the book for as long as 30 days — that's how easy it is!!



(A-4p) — "SURVEY OF MEDIEVAL IBERIAN COINAGES" by Dr. J. F. Lhotka and P. K. Anderson is the first detailed text ever published in the English language on this medieval series. These two eminent authors have collaborated on an interesting survey which describes the medieval coins of Spain and Portugal. With England Spain played a very important part in the development of our own coinage. As most numismatists know, the Spanish dollar was legal tender in our own country until 1857. Interest has not been too great in this country on Iberian coinages because the books written on these coins have been in foreign languages. But, now one of the simplest of the medieval series can be studied with this book as a guide. The authors refer to foreign-language books on this series, using these books as references, and giving due credit where credit is due. This

will enable the collector who can read these foreign-language books on Iberian coins to have a double check on this series. The authors emphasize the fact that a detailed knowledge of heraldry is not necessary to be able to study this series. However, if you want to learn something of heraldry, you can do so from this book — besides learning the denominations used on Iberian coins, learning how to read the legends on the coins, and also learning something of the valuations of the coins. There are many pictures of medieval Iberian coins in the book. The reviewer predicts that this 123 page book will become the "Bible" of medieval Iberian coins.



(B-17) — "COINS AND COLLECTORS" by Q. David Bowers is a 213 page book of interesting items for all interested in numismatics. The book is made up of photographs, old coin advertisements and news articles about coins which form the story of numismatics over the last 200 years. The book tells the story of some of the finest coin issues of the United States. Some of the "ads" by old time dealers will make all readers wish they had collected and

Continued on Page 26

NEWS ROUNDUP – A. N. A.

By George Mather,
Corpus Christi, Tex.
A.N.A. Representative

A letter setting forth 10 advantages to local coin clubs in affiliating with the American Numismatic Association was sent recently by Jack Koch, Asst. to the Secy. of A.N.A. to all known non-member clubs. The list includes (edited) –

1. Your club will be affiliated with the largest numismatic organization in the world, an organization chartered by Congress.

2. Your club will receive each month *The Numismatist*, the official magazine which has been printed monthly since 1888.

3. Your club will receive the *Club Bulletin* which is sponsored by the Association to bring news and items of interest to all affiliated clubs.

4. Your club will be listed in the official records of the Executive Secretary for special mailings of interest to clubs and members.

5. Your club will have a chance to win an award in the annual National Coin Week competition.

6. The Audio-Visual Educational program can supply your club many sets of interesting slides on numismatics (some with sound tapes) and 16 mm. sound movies free except for postage charges.

7. Your secretary may order books from the largest highly rated numismatic library in the world, the A. N. A.'s.

8. Your club may order official A. N. A. Educational Award certificates (8½ x 11 suitable for framing), through the Educational Awards program, for speakers at club meetings or members who speak on numismatics before other groups.

9. Your club may appoint or elect a Club Representative to act as liaison officer between your club and



**Matt Rothert, Camden, Ark.,
New A.N.A. President**

the A. N. A. He should attend the annual club representatives' meeting held each year during the national convention for discussion and exchange of information of interest to clubs.

10. Benefits to A. N. A. clubs will continue to increase when we become established in our new home and headquarters.

Another letter was independently sent from your T. N. A. Representative to A. N. A. to all clubs affiliated with the state group urging affiliation with A. N. A. and representation in Houston. The above reasons are listed here because your club may not have received the letters for any of numerous reasons and you will surely want to consider affiliation even though this year's convention is past. Or, you may have received the letters and not acted to join A. N. A.

You are again urged to take this

step and have the resources of both T. N. A. and A. N. A. available to your club.

Much is written and said today about numismatic investments. On every hand we are urged to buy wisely, study price trends and coin values. Many are speculating on a future rise in these values. All of us with valuable collections trust that when they are sold someday we will realize at least a modest gain. But in order to sell, there must be buyers!

Where will these buyers come from in the future? Who will buy our coins and collections in years to come? This is a significant and tremendously important question for all collectors to ask themselves and consider. Obviously, we must continue to keep alive today's enthusiasm and interest in collecting and numismatics if we are to produce tomorrow's buyers and an active coin market.

For generations A. N. A. has been doing this job. Through the years it has kindled, cultivated and kept alive interest and enthusiasm in numismatics by bringing youth and new blood into the hobby, transmitting the numismatic heritage to newcomers, and stimulating and renewing the interest of collectors everywhere. In this way it has provided buyers to purchase collections when the time comes to sell. This is just one of the many services rendered to collectors by the A. N. A.

What can you do? You can improve and expand this service by making a contribution to the A. N. A. building fund. It is the best investment and finest possible insurance for the future marketability of your coins and collection. By helping make a better A. N. A. you will help yourself sell your coins at a better price in an active market with more pur-

chasers. If you have not already done so, do it now: mail a check or valuable item from your collection to A. N. A. Executive Secretary Don Sherer, Box 16243, Phoenix, Ariz. 85044. The total of many donations will help do the big job of providing future purchasers for your coins and collections. And remember, your contribution is tax deductible. (Charles M. Johnson, Chairman, Home & Headquarters Committee.)

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A SILVER DOLLAR —

(Continued from Page 14)

Lecompton, Kansas Territory, where it was issued as a State Bank note in 1856. Beautiful it is too, embellished with three fat cupids swinging wreaths of fat flowers.

Other items include a squarish \$40 Continental currency note (1778), painfully hand-numbered; a ten-cent municipal note (City of Lafayette, Ind., 1862), and a \$13 bill issued by the Commercial Bank of New York some time in the 19th century.

But for sheer graphic interest, none of them can beat the dollar bill produced by the Delaware City Bank in 1854. At the left, a woman in more-or-less classical drapes leans indolently against a shield bearing the digit "1." At the right, a farmer takes his ease under a tree - coffee break, maybe. At the bottom, a fox (a dog? a wolf?) ponders the signature of the bank's president. And at the top is a magnificent railroad train, smoke grandly sweeping back from the locomotive's king-size conic funnel.

Funny money? It's beautiful, just as long as it works the way it's supposed to - whether it has any silver in it or no.

from the secretary

Texas Numismatic Association

Mrs. Beth D. Geiger

1441 N. Mockingbird, Abilene, Tex. 79603



Applicants 1397-1417 and C-111 and C-112 as published in the August News have been mailed membership cards and other materials. Members 604, 605, C55, and C56 became eligible for life membership September 1st.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

If no objections are filed prior to October 1, the following applicants will become members on that date.

1418 (D-1) Odas R. Hindson, 317 N. Oak, Mineral Wells, Tex. Hugh Wair, Jr.

A-1419 (D-6) Mrs. L. C. Manning, 5002 Poinciana, Houston, Tex. 77018. U.S. Coins, Wm. F. Yokum, Sr.

1420 (D-10) Joseph Arroyo, 6162C Bradshaw Ave. Ft. Bliss, Tex. U.S. Coins, Dewey Fields, Jr.

J-1421 (D-2) Mike Hooper, 1200 Summer, Odessa, Tex. U.S. Coins, L. R. Goodwin.

1422 (D-6) Mrs. Madeline Montgomery, 6617 Farway Dr., Galveston, Tex. Richard Waterman

C-113 (D-5) Madisonville Coin Club, Box 1414 Madisonville, Tex. 77864 J. E. Stutts, Pres.

ADDRESS CHANGES

649 Tex. Souderton, Box 475, Westlake, Tex. 78796

661 Holland, Wallace, 1000 N. Lamar, Weslaco, Tex. 78796

1010 D. W. Bobo, 519 West 57th

Apt. D, Odessa, Tex. 79762.

1275 Miss Linda Bobo, 519 West 57th, Apt. D, Odessa, Tex. 79762.

1322 Oliver A. Taylor, Jr., 11826 South Little John Circle, Houston, 35, Tex.

J-1344 Miss Sara Jane Bobo, 519 West 57th, Apt. D, Odessa, Tex. 79762.

1412 Henry J. Bierman, 2024 Ave. P., Galveston, Tex. 77551.

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REVIEWING —

(Continued from Page 23)

BOUGHT — some of the coins years ago! Included in the book are such items as an advertisement offering to sell all five 1913 Liberty Head nickels (in proof) and the story of the Confederate half dollar. Much numismatic information is in this book, whether you might be a collector, a numismatist, or a "hoarder."

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SPANISH! PHILARS

An interesting Spanish coin is the famous Pillar Dollar, or "Dos Mundos" (Two Worlds). These coins are also called "Pieces of Eight" which are described by Robert Louis Stevenson and other authors. No other coin has ever circulated and been accepted in more world areas. It circulated in the United States as legal tender for many years.

from the treasurer

Texas Numismatic Association

Stanford M. Kennady

107 Dawnridge Dr., San Antonio, Tex. 78213



Balance on hand as of
5/15/65 .. \$3,173.74

Receipts:

TNA Dues -
7/14/65 \$198.00
\$265.00
TNA News Ads
6/24/65 \$122.25
7/13/65 \$ 90.50
7/23/65 \$ 50.75 726.50
\$3,900.24

Disbursements:

Tropic Coms. San Benito -
Library books \$ 18.40
°Mr. Wally Gilmore -
library petty cash 10.00
TNA News Editor
Travel all and petty
cash 71.19
TNA Treasurer -
Stamps for gov's
& Pers. 30.00
TNA Secretary -
petty cash 31.39
Mr. W. Connell -
refund of dues 3.00
Gov. District 6 L. E.
Fuss - for postage 5.00
Banner Printing Co -
Print & Mail TNA
News, etc 581.69
TNA Historian -
Supplies 11.68
Banner Printing Co. -
Print & Mail TNA
News, etc 433.58

TNA News Editor -
Travel All &
petty cash 63.42
°L. R. Goodwin -
Library Book 6.40
TNA News Editor -
travel all & petty
cash 61.40
Banner Printing Co. -
Print & Mail TNA
News & 1965
Yearbook 794.29
°R. A. Glycock &
Co - Books for
Library 23.90

\$2,145.34
\$1,754.90
Check returned to
Treasurer 3.00
\$1,757.90
Donation to TNA
Library - Liberty
Coin Club in honor of
Wally Gilmore's father 9.00

Balance as of August
1, 1965 \$1,766.90

Note: The above balance includes
the TNA Memorial Library Fund:

Previous Balance \$222.37

°Expenditures - as above \$ 58.70

\$163.67

Donation - as above 9.00

Balance as of 8/4/65 \$172.67

from the librarian

T.N.A. Memorial Library

Wally Gilmore

Box 74, Weslaco, Texas 78596

It was with great pleasure and appreciation that the T.N.A. Memorial Library accepted the complimentary copy of "Survey of Medieval Iberian Coinages" donated by one of the authors P. K. Anderson, a T.N.A. member residing in Frederick, Okla.

Mr. Anderson said " . . . Dr. Lhotka and I wrote this because there is absolutely nothing on the subject in the English language and between the two of us, we could read 10 different languages . . ."

As of August 5 three requests for a total of 10 books were filled and two requests for the library list. We still have a very few of the list left on hand if anyone wishes to have one. This list was compiled as of March, 1965.

The library has on hand the following "Numismatists" and donations of those missing will be appreciated:

1917, July to December; 1948, all, 1957, all but July, all of the following years, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960-1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, and 1965 to date.

On hand are all copies of the TNA News since May, 1961.



Please add the following to your library list:

DONATIONS:

A-4p—"Survey of Medieval Iberian Coinages" by P. K. Anderson & J. F. Lhotka, Reprint Numismatist, 1963 donated by P. K. Anderson.

C-17p—"Coins of British Oceania" by Robert L. Clarke 1961 edition, two copies donated by R. A. Glascock.

Purchases: (From Library Fund)

B-17—"Coins And Collectors" by Q. David Bowers 1964.

C-18—"North American Currency" by Grover C. Criswell, Jr. 1965.

D-5 "European Crowns & Talents Since 1800" by John S. Davenport, 1964

G-5p—"The Money of Puerto Rico" by Maurice M. Gould and Lincoln W. Higgin 1962

H-7p "Hard Times Tokens" published by Hewitt Bros.

K-8—"Roman Imperial Coins: Reading & Dating" by Zander H. Klawans, 3rd edition 1963.

K-9 "An Outline of Ancient Greek Coins" by Zander H. Klawans, 1959.

— — — — —

Numismatists Plan Bogus Coin Battle

The International Association of Professional Numismatists' first international congress met recently in Paris, France, for a conference on combatting coin counterfeiting according to a Chicago Sun-Times special report by Hugh M. Knight.

Among the 75 delegates, welcomed by Paris Mint Director Pierre Delaive attending the meeting were coin dealers from 16 countries, collectors, museum curators and representatives of international law enforcement agencies and 36 numismatic societies throughout the world.

Matt Bother, Camden, Ark., newly elected president of the American Numismatic Assn., was named a member of the permanent commission.

Mint Director Delaive denounced counterfeiting of old coins as "attacking the very history of civilization" (The Paris mint maintains an extensive file of coin and metal dies, dating back three centuries).

It was pointed out that U. S. tourists were being used by counter-

(Continued on Page 34)

EVENTS CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER 4-5

CENTRAL TEXAS COIN CLUB annual coin show, Cow House Hotel, Killeen, Tex. Contact J. C. Moore, 112 E. Avenue D, Killeen, Tex.



SEPTEMBER 4-5

INTERNATIONAL COIN CLUB 1st annual Fall show, Sheraton Motor Inn, El Paso, Texas. Bourse: W. L. Barry, 1151 N. Mesa, El Paso.



SEPTEMBER 11-12

SAN ANGELO COIN CLUB 5th annual coin show. Address club at Box 87, San Angelo, Tex.



SEPTEMBER 18-19

BEAUMONT COIN CLUB, 5th annual coin show, Ridgewood Motel, Beaumont. Write: T. G. Brown, bourse chrm., 3555 Sleepy Lane or F. J. McMillan, gen. chrm., 1879 Roberts Ave., Beaumont, Tex.



SEPTEMBER 18-19

AUSTIN TEXAS COIN CLUB annual coin show, Villa Capri. Send inquiries to club at Box 1225 Austin, Texas.



SEPTEMBER 25-26

FORT WORTH COIN CLUB 4th annual coin show, Crystal Ballroom, Hotel Texas. Contact Jack Hendrix, bourse chrm., 510 Conner Ave., Ft. Worth, Texas.



SEPTEMBER 25

MIDLAND COIN CLUB, Mall of Dellwood Plaza, Midland, Texas. Hours: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

OCTOBER 2-3

NOLAN COUNTY COIN CLUB, Sweetwater, 1st annual show, Holiday Center. Write Mrs. Ben G. Monroe, 713 E. Arizona, Rt. 3, Sweetwater, Texas.



OCTOBER 2-3

TEMPLE COIN CLUB'S annual bourse, Kyle Hotel. Dan Talasek, gen. chrm., 120 S. Main, Temple, Tex.



OCTOBER 2-3

GALVESTON COUNTY COIN CLUB Jamboree Holiday Inn, Texas City. Bourse: Claude Ressler, Box 2161, Texas City, Tex. 77591



OCTOBER 9-10

GREATER SAN ANTONIO 6th annual coin convention, Granada Hotel, San Antonio, Tex. Hosts: San Antonio, Alamo, Gateway Coin Clubs. Gen. Chrm.: Harley Yerber, Jr., Bourse: S. M. "Mac" Kennedy, 107 Dawndridge Dr., San Antonio, 78213.



OCTOBER 16-17

BI-CITY COIN CLUB 1st annual coin show, Ramada Inn College Station Tex. Bourse: Bob Boriskie, Box 3216, College Station, 77811.



OCTOBER 23-24

BIG SPRING COIN CLUB show, Settles Hotel, W. E. Wozencraft, bourse, 1000 Stadium, Big Spring, Texas.



OCTOBER 30-31

LIBERTY COIN CLUB annual show, Corpus Christi, Tex. Memorial Coliseum. Bourse: Clarence Davis, Box 1291, Corpus Christi.



NOVEMBER 6-7

ANGELS, INC., 2nd annual coin

(Continued on Page 31)



DISTRICT MEETINGS

DISTRICT TWO:

The Midland Coin Club has planned a one-day show to be held September 25 in the Mall of Dellwood Plaza from 9 am to 9 pm. Everyone is invited.



Louis R. Goodwin
Governor

Edward J. Rucinski is the club president and the club meet at the Midland National Bank, R. G. Brantley, Box 1148, Midland is secretary.

Members were honored recently in leaving present Louis Goodwin, district two Governor, who delivered a very interesting address, pointing out the advantages of TNA membership for adults and juniors alike.

DISTRICT THREE:

Sixty-two members, seven foreign guests attended the August meeting of the San Angelo Coin Club when reports were given on the progress of the annual coin show to be held September 11-12 at the Town House Motor Hotel. F. H. Brooks is general chairman.



Mr. Homer B. Carey
Governor

The club signed up and will sponsor

one-four of its juniors as members of TNA - Peter Gerlach, Aaron Fuchel, Mike Young and Gary Pfluger. J. W. Willhelm, first vice president, submitted his resignation as he is moving from the city to Houston.

A special event is being planned for the October meeting which is designated as a "rejuvenation meeting."



DISTRICT FOUR:

What does the coin collector want to see at a coin show: another collector's collection? Rare coin, special coin, or type coin collections? Uncirculated sets, special exhibits in much variety? An active house with dealers from everywhere with all kinds of offerings?



John H. H.
Governor

If these are what Texas collectors want they can look forward to at The Money Mart annual coin show and house sponsored by the Austin Coin Club, at the Villa Court Motel, Austin, on September 18-19.

Gerald L. H. of L. Tex. K. K. Clark has been receiving a steady flow of applications from dealers, special exhibitors and owners of various types of rare collections.

Silver will be the theme of the sixth annual Austin Money Mart which has developed into one of the major coin shows of the year in Tex.

as. W. Keith Johnson, exhibit chairman, said that this year's emphasis on individual collections is beginning to attract wide attention. Many Austin club members will show for the first time this year, and their interests are varied and numerous.

"With the stress on individual collectors and their unique interests," said Johnson, "we feel there will be many attractive personal displays



AUSTIN'S 6th ANNUAL MONEY MART — Scheduled for Sept. 18-19, will be conducted by these chairmen, standing left to right, behind Pres. Lyman Barteo holding Money Mart placard; Keith Johnson, exhibits; E. B. Howell, property; Col. E. M. Rice, house; Mr. and Mrs. Verlin Nethery, registration; and E. Ray Kirkpatrick, general show chairman.—Austin Coin Club Photo.



AUSTIN COIN CLUB PAST-PRESIDENT — John Mayfield, left, receives gavel mounted on plaque from E. Ray Kirkpatrick in recognition of his service to club.—Austin Coin Club Photo.

that will influence other collectors favorably."

Silver will also be the theme of the awards to be presented, according to Kirkpatrick. Silver trophies, trays and other awards will be presented in a considerable number of categories, entry lists for which are now being printed.

Complete information can be obtained from Austin Coin Club, Box 1225 Austin, Tex. 78767.



DISTRICT SIX:

In the next few months members of the Greater Houston Coin Club will be busy with plans for a banquet and the 1966 annual Money Show.

The special banquet event will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the club and will be held on September 17. For information and reservations contact the club secretary, Mrs. Chris Johns at 1412 Westheimer, Houston or phone JA3-2878.

Plans are under way for the annual Money Show scheduled for January 28, 29 and 30, 1966 at the Shamrock Hilton Hotel in Houston with Don Seibert, Box 11221, Houston 77061 as general chairman. Boonse chairman is Jim Rabia, 826 Heddlum, Houston.

At the regular meeting which 30 members and 11 guests attended, the A.N.A. souvenir medals and the exhibitors medal were shown. Tommie Walter reported on the progress of A.N.A. pre-registration. Bill Johns acted as auctioneer.

Planned for the August meeting was a program by junior member, Lester Toltz, on Mexican Revolutionary coins and currency.



The Galveston County Coin Club meeting at Nessler Civic Center, Texas City, had 30 members and guest present for a program on ancient coins given by E. R. Ripley. The

used slides to show the highlights of the coins.

Committees are busy working on the annual coin jamboree to be held on October 2-3 at the Holiday Inn. Chairmen for the event are Carl Nessler Jr. and Mark Varnadore. Address mail to Box 2161, Texas City, Tex.

To date the club has 55 members paid up for 1965.



Members of the **Treasure Island Coin Club** were saddened by the death of a faithful member, Josephine Devlin Leroux on July 12. Burial was on July 15 in Galveston Memorial Park Cemetery.

Mrs. Leroux had suffered a stroke and was confined to John Sealy Hospital. Everyone missed her at the recent Galveston coin festa, as she had always worked so faithfully with previous shows.

At the August meeting, members voted to donate books to Rosenberg Library in memory of Mrs. Leroux and also E. J. Cordix, Sr. and Ben Brown.

The club is planning to move its meeting place and a report will be given at the September session. Also planned for September is a program on Colonial coins by Dick Wideman.

On the display table at the last meeting, was the button and key chain collection exhibited by Ruby Threlkeld. Included were political, lodge, church and military buttons. United Fund pins, key chains of all descriptions and a mint set of wooden nickels. Wideman displayed U.S. coins. Each member winning an attendance is supposed to exhibit at the next meeting.



Bob Bailey presented a program on how to house coins at the recent La Marque Coin Club meeting. Bailey used the open Lee folder first and went on through the others show-

ing the disadvantage as he went along until he got to the finest, which is the all-plastic holders.

He pointed out that no one can touch the coins and they will not tarnish in that type of holder. They are expensive but well worth the price if you have nice coins.

He also displayed a light weight box that he made to carry "swapping" material in to club meetings and shows. An informative and interesting discussion was held on the methods each member used to take care of their coins.

A benefit auction is planned for the September meeting and each member is asked to donate coins or give a cash donation.



DISTRICT SEVEN:

The three coin clubs of San Antonio — Greater San Antonio, Alamo, and Gateway — are once again sponsoring a two-day coin convention at the Granada Hotel on October 9 and 10.



Frank O. Sullivan
Governor

Harley Yarber is general chairman and in charge of house is Stanford M. Kennedy, 107 Dawndridge Dr., San Antonio 78213.

Plans include a bid-board type auction, beautiful exhibits and a busy bourse with dealers expected from Mexico, Missouri, Louisiana and all parts of Texas, and the Sunday morning awards' breakfast will be held on the Granada roof garden.

An outstanding feature of the convention will be some extremely valuable and unusual exhibits which were assembled for the 1927 Philadelphia Exposition.

The Honorable Henry B. G. ...

Texas member of Congress, assisted greatly in obtaining this special display for the San Antonio event. During a visit to Washington, Major Alvin E. Naumann visited the Treasury Annex and saw the exhibits. He talked with Mr. Baker of the Services Division, Bureau of Engraving and Printing and found that they were not normally available for the general public. The convention committee contacted Mr. Gonzales and sought his aid in obtaining them for the October event.

Mr. Gonzales, long-time friend of the numismatist and a member of the House committee on Banking and Currency, contacted Mr. Holtzclaw who in turn agreed to release these displays for viewing. The convention committee has taken the necessary security precautions including a 24-hour a day armed bonded guard, and an insurance policy of \$100,000 to protect this and other exhibits. The club's appreciation goes

to Major Naumann, Mr. Holtzclaw and especially to Honorable Henry B. Gonzales, for their interest and help.

The special exhibit features such items as Bonds, the Liberty Bell stamps, rare certificates, etc. When the 1927 exposition was over, the displays were placed in the halls of the Treasury Annex and forgotten by collectors; so it will be a real "first in 38 years" type of display.



DISTRICT EIGHT:

The Kingsville Coin Club planned a program, special drawing and an auction for the August 31 meeting at the Kleberg County Court House.



Joe B. Davis
Governor



Mrs. Doris Diachenberg presented the program at the Hidalgo Coin Club meeting held at the Casa de Palmas Hotel in McAllen. Mrs. Diachenberg chose as her topic "Wooden Nickels" and displayed some from her collection.



Major plans are under way for the fourth annual coin show hosted by the Liberty Coin Club of Corpus Christi on October 30-31 at the Memorial Coliseum.

Clarence Davis is bourse chairman and may be reached at Box 4291, Corpus Christi. Others assisting are Bob Bridges, exhibits, and Mrs. M. E. Foy, registration.



APPEARED IN 1914

The first one-pound treasury note in England appeared in 1914.



"Miss Foreign Coins" — Queen of the recent World Coin Club show — is being shown a Brazil type set by Al Almanzar of San Antonio. The gracious queen is Nancy Mahaffey of Corpus Christi. The show was held in the Incarnate Word cafeteria in Corpus Christi during July.

FLYING EAGLE IS OVER-DATED

By Mike Brownlee
Dallas, Texas

Some of you have probably turned to page 83 in the new Redbook to discover that a new variety of Flying Eagle cent has been added to the 1966 catalogue.

When I first ran across this I could not figure out what Mr. Yeoman, the editor, and his fine staff were talking about. It was not until I examined the upper right portion of the seven on an 1857 Flying Eagle that I fully understood just how the overdate is determined.

The seven makes a sharp, jutting point in the upper right hand corner which is very distinct. This point can be easily seen on over-dated Flying Eagles in higher grades. In my opinion, the over-date is impossible to distinguish in any grade below extremely fine.

After finally deciding that I could tell the over-date variety when I saw it, I examined over 500 1858 F.E. cents in grades of fine or better. All this hard work produced exactly one specimen, which is pictured here. It is almost uncirculated and is the small letter variety.

If this ratio, 500 to 1, bears out, this is indeed a coin of the highest rarity.



Above is shown a date variety of the Flying Eagle Cent - an 1858 over 1857. Photograph and information submitted by Mike G. Brownlee of Dallas, Tex.

EVENTS CALENDAR -

(Continued from Page 29)

and gun show Market Hall, Dallas, Tex. Non-Profit organization for educating and training the mentally retarded. Address: Box 18581, Dallas.

◆

NOVEMBER 12-14

TIP-O-TEXAS COLLECTORS' ASSN., 3rd Wildcat Show, Civic Center, Brownsville, Texas. Write Jimmy Hollon, 1350 W. Elizabeth, Brownsville.

◆

NOVEMBER 13-14

PERMIAN BASIN COIN SHOW, Odessa Coin Club, Lincoln Hotel, Odessa, Texas.

◆

1966 SEASON

JANUARY 28-30

GREATER HOUSTON COIN CLUB, 10th Money Show, Shamrock-Hilton Hotel, Bourse, Jim Rabia, 826 Hoffman, Houston, Tex.

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NUMISMATISTS BATTLE -

(Continued from Page 28)

feeters to carry large numbers of bogus coins into the United States. Specimen coins are represented to the tourists as authentic U. S. gold coins, often well made, of an alloy sometimes even purer than that used in genuine coins. The source of these spurious coins is thought to be in or around Milan, Italy.

A general idea of the breadth and scope of counterfeiting in Europe was provided by a special exhibition of forgeries that was prepared by the Paris mint.

-----o-----

UTRECHT STRUCK

Half shickel commemorative coins of Israel are made of 900 1961 and 1962 at the Utrecht Mint.

GRADING ANCIENT COINS.

Reprinted from "The Turtle" official publication
of the Ancient Coin Club of America.

Modern coins are machine struck assuring close uniformity of die pressure, ancient coins are hand struck. Planchets used for current coinage are carefully controlled as to size and weight, alloy content and temperature at time of striking. Ancient coins were struck on flans that varied from coin to coin in regard to these factors. Present day dies are prepared by a reducing machine which recreates with mechanical accuracy the large sculptured plaque model of the coin. Ancient dies were individually created often by more than one die sinker. Thus while modern dies attain almost perfect uniformity, ancient dies, even for the same coin type, could and frequently did, vary.

The hallmark then of modern coins is uniformity, whereas each ancient and medieval coin must almost be regarded as an unique specimen. Were one fortunate enough to own two coins from the same die he would still note a variance of striking, size, and weight between them.

Because of this uniformity, modern coins lend themselves to rigorous standards of comparison as to the degree of deterioration displayed by an individual piece. This same lack of uniformity makes such scientific determination impossible.

We do not criticise modern grading, in fact we applaud this attempt to introduce a single standard which can be easily understood and agreed upon by a majority of collectors. We do feel that such precision is impossible in grading ancient coins and the search for such accuracy is as futile as the attempt to square the

circle. It is for this reason that the "Turtle" has avoided discussions of grading. We feel that there are too many worthy projects of numismatic research to waste energy seeking for standards that the inherent nature of the coins themselves prohibit.

Thus for collectors of ancient coins, the problem so admirably solved by collectors of modern coinage remains. How are coins to be accurately described to the satisfaction of both parties to a transaction? We can only suggest that the old standards that applied before the days of Brown and Dunn continue to apply to all of us, insofar as possible, through the generous use of return privileges, buyers who feel that a coin is inaccurately described are protected, but use of return privileges, particularly if used indiscriminately creates ill-will and damages relations between us all. The lack of clearly defined standards places a greater burden on all of us to attempt to deal with others with sincerity and a devotion to the principles of fair play. We feel that the grading system to apply to our coins and our dealings with others is pretty well defined in the Golden Rule.

-----o-----

PRECIOUS PLATINUM

Following the discovery of platinum in the Andes Mountains of South America, in 1747, Spain became the first country to use this precious metal for coinage. Spain issued 18 different coins and medals of platinum between 1747 and 1904.

MOTTO ON \$1 SILVER CERTIFICATES

from Cab's Coin Collector

In the past two years, a great deal of interest has been evidenced in our currency. This interest has apparently stemmed from the placing of the motto, "In God We Trust," on our currency, and the creation of the \$1 Federal Reserve Notes, which are destined to replace the long used silver certificates.

With this wave of interest, there has come certain misconceptions, and the most notable of these seems to be that concerning silver certificates on which the motto is not shown. To cover this point quickly, the motto was added during the printing of the 1935G Series silver certificates, and has been included on all one dollar bills since. Therefore, a portion of the 1935G Series, and all of those which preceded it, did not bear the motto.

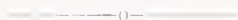
In determining the series designation, it may be found to the right of the portrait of Washington, and beneath the Treasury seal. Thus it will be found that the new \$1 Federal Reserve Notes are Series 1963, the newest of the \$1 silver certificates Series 1935H and Series 1937B. All three bear the signatures of Kathryn O'Hay Granahan and C. Douglas Dillon.

The silver certificates are being discontinued, but they are of importance since they constitute the far greater portion of our one dollar currency in circulation. They bear two series numbers by virtue of being printed by two different methods. Thus, when new printing methods were introduced in 1937, those produced by this method bore that series number. Those produced in the old process, bore the 1935 series number.

Thus the series is changed only

when a major change is made, a letter designation is added after the series number, and generally this occurs with a change in the signature of either, or both, the Treasurer and the Secretary of the Treasury. The 1935F Series \$1 silver certificate bore the signatures of Ivy Baker Priest and Robert B. Anderson, as did the 1937 Series. The 1935G and the 1937A bore the signatures of Elizabeth Rudel Smith and C. Douglas Dillon, and the 1935H, 1937B and 1963 each bear the signatures of Kathryn O'Hay Granahan and C. Douglas Dillon.

So, when you are searching for those relatively scarce \$1 certificates which are missing the motto, just remember - the ones you're searching for bear Series 1935G, and the signatures of Elizabeth Rudel Smith and C. Douglas Dillon.



DENOMINATIONS

Anne, rupee, pice, mohur, kori, naya, paisa, ashrafi, dhab, pai, dokdo, trambiyu, cash and chukrum, are some of the coin denominations used in various states of India.



SUDANESE POUND

In the Sudan, independent since 1956, the Currency Board replaced the Egyptian pound by a Sudanese pound.



Queen Isabel II of Spain established a mint at Manila, Philippine Islands and operations began on March 19, 1861. Gold coins were the first to be minted.

BRITISH SYSTEM

Five shillings equal a crown and four crowns equal a pound in the British pound sterling system.

EQUAL ONE PIASTRE

Ten Egyptian milliemmes equal a piastre, while 100 piastres equal one Egyptian pound.

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Majors Coin & Supply Co.
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Fort Worth 2, Texas

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Ft. Worth, Texas

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Ft. Worth, Tex 76111

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Some of the finest exhibits will be on display.

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FOURTH ANNUAL

LIBERTY COIN CLUB SHOW

SATURDAY & SUNDAY OCTOBER 30-31

MEMORIAL COLISEUM

BOURSE – EXHIBITS – AUCTION

Clarence Davis, General Chairman & Bourse
P. O. Box 4291 Corpus Christi, Texas

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TYPE	FINE	VERY FINE
\$ 1 00 Indian Brave at left	\$ 10 00	\$ 15 00
2 00 Cowboy Roping Steer	11 00	16 00
3 00 Ceres Seated by Lone Star	12 00	17 50
5 00 Indian Brave Seated	10 00	12 50
10 00 Hercules, at left	10 00	12 50
20 00 Indian, at left	7 50	12 50
50 00 Steamship	10 00	12 50

GOVERNMENT OF TEXAS . . . ISSUED FROM HOUSTON

TYPE	SIGNATURE	FINE	VERY FINE
\$ 10 00 Ship at left	Mirabeau B. Lamar	\$ 9 75	\$ 13 50
10 00 Ship, at left	Sam Houston	12 25	15 75
20 00 Liberty at left	Mirabeau B. Lamar	12 50	17 50
20 00 Liberty at left	Sam Houston	14 00	19 50
50 00 Sailor and Flag	Mirabeau B. Lamar	13 00	18 00
50 00 Sailor and Flag	Sam Houston	15 00	20 00

CONSOLIDATED FUND OF TEXAS . . . 1837 HOUSTON ISSUE

	VERY FINE
\$ 100 00 Criswell CF1	\$ 17 50
100 00 Criswell CF7	17 50

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS BONDS

TYPE	VERY FINE
\$ 100 00 Criswell 40A Republic of Texas	\$17.50
500 00 Criswell 40B or C Republic of Texas	17 50
100 00 Criswell 400 Government Bond	19 50
500 00 Criswell 40E or F Government Bond	19.50

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Washington County — Four Notes — 50c, \$1 00, \$2 00, \$5.00 Unsigned	\$ 17.50

Mike G. Brownlee

1416-A Commerce St.

Dallas, Texas 75201

Ph. 214—742-2526

TNA LM 18

RCDA Chapter Mem. No. 2

ANA

GREATER SAN ANTONIO
6th Annual
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Alamo Coin Club — Gateway Coin Club —
San Antonio Coin Club

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OCTOBER 9-10, 1965

Saturday 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Sunday 12 Noon to 6 p.m.

Exhibits!

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